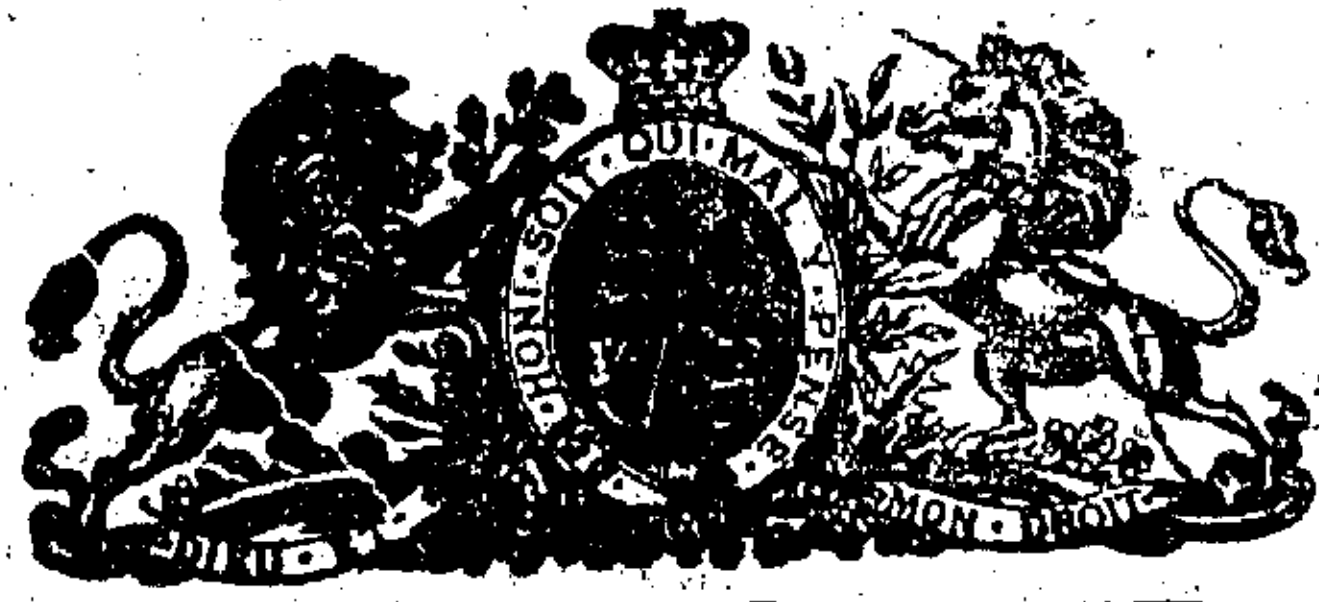


CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXV. No. 5142. 號一卅月二十年九十七百一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1879.

日九十月一十年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALLEN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROBERT, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINRICH & Co., Malacca.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HENRY & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HOB. W. KENNEDY.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq., WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq., F. D. SABBOON, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq., W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MOLVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS. (Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3½ per Annum.
" 6 " " 4½ " "
" 12 " " 5½ " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager,
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

Bank.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £465,250.
RESERVE FUND, £220,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—39A, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND. NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN,
Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

Entertainment.

HONGKONG TEMPERANCE HALL.

BY the Kind Permission of Captain CLEVELAND and under the distinguished Patronage of Vice-Admiral COOTE, O.B.,

AN ENTERTAINMENT will be given in the

TEMPERANCE HALL, FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS,

by the

DUCAL TROUPE NEGRO MINSTRELS of H.M.S. Iron Duke.

On FRIDAY,

2ND JAN., 1880, at 8.30 P.M.

Programmes will be issued.

Admission—Front Seats, \$1.
Second do., 50 Cents.
Soldiers and Sailors, 25 do.

Hongkong, December 29, 1879. ja3

"OUR BOYS"

DRAMATIC COMPANY,

comprising the following Artists:—

MISS EMILY BLAIN,
MISS MINNIE NORDT,
MISS NORVILLE,

MISS FRANK S'UART,
GEO. NORVILLE,
G. CROFTON, AND
HARRY FRANKLIN.

Will arrive EARLY in JANUARY, and will give

THREE PERFORMANCES ONLY.

Full Particulars in future Advertisements.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

Hongkong, December 22, 1879.

THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY

will perform

"THE BORDERER"

AT THE CITY HALL THEATRE,

On FRIDAY, the 23rd January, at 9 p.m.

Tickets may be purchased and places secured at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, on and after SATURDAY, the 17th Proximo.

W. WHEELER,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, December 29, 1879. ja34

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED their Usual Assortment of CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, comprising:—

GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEVES, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING JEWELRY BOXES and SCENIC CASES.

PRINCESS STATIONERY CABINETS, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING BINS.

WORK BOXES in Leather and Fancy Woods.

CARD TRAYS and SCRAP BOOKS.

VELVET PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

STATUETTES.

Handsome Bound and Illustrated GIFT BOOKS, comprising:—

PICTURE GALLERY OF MODERN ART, SWITZERLAND ILLUSTRATED.

WOODLAND ROMANCE.

THE BIRD, BY JULES MICHELET.

THE INSECT, BY JULES MICHELET.

THE BIRD WORLD.

THE EPIC OF HADES.

A Large Assortment of Newest GIFT BOOKS for Boys and Girls.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS, the Latest Novelties.

Elegantly Dressed FRENCH DOLLS.

DOLLS' PORTMANTEAUX, completely fitted.

SWIMMING and WASHING DOLLS.

MECHANICAL TOYS, in Great Variety.

DOLLS' PERAMBULATORS.

PUZZLES, GAMES, BRICKS.

HORSES and CARTS, WHEEL-BARROWS.

DRUMS, TRUMPETS, GUNS and SWORDS.

THE PRESENT SEASON'S NOVELTIES in COSAQUES, comprising:—

HELEN'S BABIES' CRACKERS, PICTORIAL.

INCOGNITA, COMICAL and CLUB CRACKERS.

BELLES OF THE SEASON, &c., &c., &c.

PAINT BOXES.

CHRISTMAS CAKES and PLUM PUD- DINGS.

FRENCH PLUMS. BLOOM MUSCA- TELES.

Crystallized CHOCOLATE BONBONS.

CHOCOLATE in Pretty Boxes, for Pre- sents.

FRENCH BONBONS. DRAGEES.

FRUITS in Noyau. JUJUBES.

SMYRNA FIGS. BRAZIL NUTS.

BARCELONA ALMONDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, December 2, 1879. ja2

ED. CHASTEL & Co., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, MARINE HOUSE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUEURS, recently Imported ex Late Arrivals, of the very Highest Class and most Popular brands. Consisting of:—

CLARETS. WHITE WINES.

St. Emilion. Sauternes.

Margaux. Graves.

Chateau Palmer. Barsac.

Pontet-Canot. Chateau Latour Blanche.

Chateau Léoville. Chateau Yquem.

Chateau Laroze. Hochheim.

Chateau Richelieu. &c., &c., &c.

Chateau Lafite.

BURGUNDIES. SHERRIES.

CHAMBERTIN. BEAUNE. MAZANILLA. VINO DE PASTO.

POMMARD. AMONTILLADO.

FINE OLD PORT WINES.

CHAMPAGNES.

MM. V. CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN.

THEOPHILE RODERER & Co.

B. & E. PERRIER.

JAS. HENNESSY & Co., *** and CUTLER PALMER'S *** BRANDIES.

Fine Old Glenlivet SCOTCH WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

Fine Old BOURBON WHISKY.

SWAINE & BORD'S OLD TOM GIN.

JOHN DE KUYPER'S HOLLAND GENEVA.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS' PURE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY (Dalmore Distillery), a specially selected Blend of 10 years Old SCOTCH WHISKY.

LIQUEURS.

CHATEAUBREUS, OUBACAO, ANISETTE, CREME DE VANILLE, CREME DE MOKA, &c., &c., &c.

ED. CHASTEL & Co.

Hongkong, December 22, 1879. ja5

Intimations.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has THIS DAY Re- sumed Charge of this AGENCY.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.

Hongkong, December 29, 1879. ja1

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 27th Instant (SAT- URDAY), the BUSINESS of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION will be Carried on at No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, the Premises lately occupied by the AGRA BANK.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Manager.

Hongkong, December 23, 1879.

LOST.

A SMALL Black and Tan TERRIER, answers to the name of "PUCK." Small white spot on breast.

\$5 Reward will be given.

Address: No. 12, Praya East.

Hongkong, November 18, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Capt. TALBOT, will be de-

parted for the above Port

on SATURDAY, the 3rd Prox., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, December 30, 1879. ja3

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVA- TION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through

rates for all Australasian and New

Zealand Ports.

TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Chartered Steamer

"CRUSADER,"

T. ROWIN, Commander, will

be despatched as above on

SATURDAY, the 3rd Proximo, at 4 p.m.,

instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, December 24, 1879. ja3

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship

"ANCHISE,"

Captain C. JACKSON, will be

despatched on or about the

7th January, 1880.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, December 22, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through

rates for HANKOW and Ports on

the YANGTSE.)

The Company's Steamship

"HECTOR,"

Captain H. JONES, will be

despatched on or about the

8th January, 1880.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, December 30, 1879.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE & LONDON VIA CANAL.

The Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE,"

RICHARD, Commander, ex-

pected here in about a fort-

night, will have immediate despatch for the

above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, December 13, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SINGAPORE.

The American Barque

"AMY TURNER,"

Capt. NEWELL, will load here

for the above Port, and will

leave this on FRIDAY, the 2nd January,

1880.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HOP KEE.

Hongkong, December 26, 1879. ja2

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Schooner

"MOSES B. TOWER,"

HALL, Master, will load here

<

For Sale.

CHRISTMAS STORES.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,

BEG to call attention to the following New Supply of STORES, which they have Received
Ex "GORDON CASTLE,"
And Other Recent Arrivals.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, 4-lb., 5-lb. and 6-lb. each.
CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS.
Pure AMERICAN CANDIES.
Pure SCOTCH CANDIES.
DRAGLES. ALMONDS.
FANCY CHOCOLATES.
MASSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
NOUGATINES.
CRYSTALLIZED MELZ FRUITS.
New Designs in "COSAQUES."
"CETWAYO'S HAT BOX."
"MARQUETTE'S JEWEL CASKET."
"GRANDMA'S BONNET BOX."
"EDWIN and ANGELINA."
&c., &c., &c.

SMYRNA FIGS.
Muscatel BLOOM RAISINS.
JORDAN ALMONDS.
BRAZIL NUTS.
PECAN NUTS.
HICKORY NUTS.
Cooking and Table PRUNES.
Pudding RAISINS and CURRANTS.
Candied PEEL.
MINCEMEAT in 1-lb. tins.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
CARRAWAY SEEDS.
SCHWITZER'S COCOATINA.
AMERICAN CREAM CHEESE.
SAP SAGE CHEESE.
LIMBURG CHEESE.
PINE APPLE CHEESE.
HAM TONGUE & CHICKEN SAUSAGE.
WESTPHALIAN, BOLOGNA, OXFORD, and TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
GAME PIES.
Potted MEATS.
Prime Yorkshire HAMS.
Prime Wiltshire BACON in tins & Canvases.
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
OX-TONGUES in JELLY.
TRUFFLES.
CALIFORNIA ROLL BUTTER.
CUTTING'S CANNED DESSERT FRUITS.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.
CALIFORNIA CRACKER CO.'S GINGER CAKES.
MILK BISCUITS.
ALPHABET BISCUITS.
OYSTER BISCUITS.
WATER BISCUITS.
SODA BISCUITS.
First-class and Medium CHAMPAGNES, Pints and Quarts.
HOOK.
SAUTERNES.
CLARET.
Fine Old Pale PORT, 1848.
SAUCON'S Pale Dry SHERRY.
Do. Amontillado SHERRY.
LA GRANDE MARQUE CHARTREUSE, Pints and Quarts.
MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CURACAO.
Fine Old BOURBON WHISKY.
SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKIES.
BASS'S ALE Bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, Pints and Quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT Bottled by E. & J. BURKE, Pints and Quarts.

Specially Selected CIGARS.
Princesses CHEROOTS.
Cavite CHEROOTS.
Princesses CIGARS.
Cavite CIGARS.
Arcoiros CIGARS.
Vegueros CIGARS.
Choice No. 1 Fortin CIGARS in Boxes of 100.
Choice No. 3 Meisig CHEROOTS.
Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

PRESENTATION BOOKS.
SCIENTIFIC WORKS.
WORKS OF REFERENCE.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
CHILDREN'S STORY BOOKS.
CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS.
NOVELS.
ATLAS.
HISTORIES.
DICTIONARIES.

OLLENDORFF'S METHOD for Learning FRENCH and SPANISH.
DR. AHN'S METHOD for Learning GERMAN and FRENCH.
ASHBY'S MODEL BOOKS of FOREIGN COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE, GERMAN, FRENCH and SPANISH.
"NORTH CHINA HERALD" D A T E BLOCK for 1880.

NEW SEASON'S PRESENT TEA, in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.
Hongkong, December 15, 1879.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., to sell by Public Auction (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract), on

THURSDAY,

the 8th of January, 1880, at 2 p.m., on Board—The

GERMAN BRIG "CARL,"

of 225 Registered Tons, as she now lies at anchor off Yow-mah-tee, with all her MASTS, SAILS, and INVENTORY, complete. For further Particulars, apply to Messrs Arnold, Karberg & Co., or, to the Auctioneer.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

F. RAPP, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Dec. 23, 1879. ja8

Intimations.

EIGHTH DRAWING.

Chinese Imperial Government Eight per Cent. Loan of 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following numbers of Bonds to be paid off at year, in Hongkong on the 31st of December, 1879, and in London on the 19th of February, 1880, when the Interest thereon will cease, were this day Drawn at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 31, Lombard Street, London, in the presence of Mr. GEORGE HENRY BURNETT, Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

313 Bonds Nos.				
9	1264	2534	3800	5046
33	1294	2554	3811	5088
53	1308	2575	3828	5090
71	1340	2587	3842	5104
96	1341	2608	3865	5121
112	1379	2624	3884	5159
134	1396	2642	3907	5167
158	1417	2661	3929	5189
166	1433	2691	3960	5208
200	1456	2704	3962	5233
211	1476	2739	3990	5249
229	1496	2751	4012	5267
255	1517	2773	4023	5288
278	1539	2792	4049	5313
299	1549	2816	4070	5329
303	1561	2835	4091	5354
329	1597	2851	4106	5376
351	1608	2875	4137	5393
369	1622	2884	4147	5405
388	1651	2911	4161	5434
407	1678	2939	4183	5442
426	1687	2941	4202	5467
451	1704	2970	4229	5492
471	1727	2981	4252	5504
481	1750	3016	4276	5524
513	1762	3029	4293	5560
527	1800	3045	4305	5563
551	1806	3068	4327	5562
579	1834	3095	4346	5596
581	1859	3106	4374	5640
611	1869	3189	4391	5642
629	1899	3154	4411	5668
647	1917	3160	4437	5696
667	1923	3198	4444	5714
685	1948	3204	4467	5735
719	1975	3255	4482	5754
728	2009	3275	4524	5767
750	2023	3287	4551	5810
761	2044	3305	4578	5839
816	2076	3340	4589	5853
829	2091	3344	4617	5887
855	2103	3371	4623	5887
865	2131	3387	4650	5910
895	2153	3412	4672	5940
915	2176	3440	4696	5958
927	2192	3450	4707	5972
960	2210	3464	4723	5990
973	2229	3495	4743	6011
998	2248	3513	4776	6030
1004	2276	3529	4786	6057
1021	2293	3556	4816	6079
1044	2311	3571	4826	6084
1066	2334	3586	4847	6109
1090	2351	3612	4866	6138
1105	2368	3631	4887	6147
1124	2396	3645	4916	6167
1154	2401	3662	4925	6197
1171	2432	3690	4943	6202
1185	2454	3717	4980	6221
1203	2474	3735	4986	6242
1226	2494	3744	5005	
1249	2517	3777	5070	

For £100 Sterling each = £31,300.

For the

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Signed) GEO. H. BURNETT, Accountant.

Countersigned,

W. W. VENN, Junior,

Notary Public,

2 Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

London, 22nd October, 1879. ja3

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

LOAN 1874.

THE COUPONS falling due 31st December current of the above LOAN, together with the BONDS DRAWN for Redemption, will be Paid at the Office of this CORPORATION on and after that Date.

For the

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Agents Issuing the Loan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879. ja3

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Business of HEINEMANN & Co., SHIP BROKERS, will, from the 1st January, 1880, be CARRIED ON under the Name of R. STELL.

HEINEMANN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1879. ja31

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB will repeat their

PERFORMANCE

of

SHERIDAN'S COMEDY IN FOUR ACTS,

"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,"

ON

MONDAY NEXT,

5th JANUARY, 1880.

Doors open at 8.30 p.m. Performance to Commence at 9 p.m. PROMPTLY.

Admission \$2, by Tickets only, to be obtained at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., on and after FRIDAY, the 2nd Prox.

Hongkong, December 31, 1879. ja6

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship

"YANKEE,"

will

Port on FRIDAY, the 2nd January, 1880,

at 3

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1879. ja2

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Spanish Steamer

"CHURRUCUA,"

Captain ARAO, will be de-

parted for the above Port

on SATURDAY, the 3rd January, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1879. ja3

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.

The Steamship

"NAMO,"

Capt. WESTON, will be de-

parted for the above Ports

on SUNDAY, the 4th Prox., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1879. ja4

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for CHEFOO

and Ports on the YANGTSE.)

The Steamship

"GLENNFILLAS,"

Captain WILCOX, shortly ex-

pected from Singapore, will

be despatched as above on or about the 3rd

January.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1879.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship

"HESPERIA,"

Capt. JOHANNSEN, will have

immediate despatch for the

above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, December 31, 1879.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Capt. TREBACH, shortly due,

will have immediate despatch

for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship

"SOUTHERN CROSS,"

GIBB, Master, will load here

for the above Port, and will

have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 German Bark

"FREDERICK PERTHES,"

WALTER, Master, will load here

for the above Port, and will

have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1879.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s

PRICES now stand as under:—

CLARETS. Quarts. Pints.

Mouton & Lafitte.....\$13.67 \$14.50

Rauzan.....\$11.00 \$12.00

Palmer.....\$ 9.00 \$10.00

Larose.....\$ 8.00 \$ 9.00

St. Julien.....\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00

Cautenas.....\$ 6.00 \$ 7.00

St. Estephe.....\$ 5.00 \$ 6.00

Medoc.....\$ 4.50 \$ 5.50

COGNAC.***\$11.00

***\$10.00

**\$ 8.50

*\$ 7.50

SPANISH WINES Unchanged.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, December 31, 1879. ja7

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Hesperia, Capt. JOHANNSEN, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 5th January, 1880, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for Public Business TO-MORROW (NEW YEAR'S DAY), the 1st January.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents, Canton Insurance Office; General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

For the Union Insurance Society of Canton, N. J. BDF, Secretary.

For the North-China Insurance Company, REGINALD D. STARKEY, Acting Agent.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents, Yangtze Insurance Assoc., W. H. RAY, Secy., Limited.

China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited, The China Fire & INSURANCE CO., Limited, JAMES Secretary.

ADLER SMITH, Secretary, Chinese Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, December 31, 1879. ja1

NOTICE TO MAR

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Legislative Council at a meeting held on the 30th December, 1879. Present:—H. E. the Governor (President); the Chief Justice, Sir John Smeale; the Colonial Secretary, Hon. W. H. Marsh; the Acting Colonial Treasurer, Hon. M. S. Tonnochy; the Acting Attorney General, Hon. J. Russell; and the following hon. members: Messrs P. Ryrie, J. W. Russell, and J. M. Pile.

THE BLOCKADE QUESTION.

The following is the Report of the Commission on the Blockade question, which we were compelled to hold over last night.

The Governor said no objection more than he did to the present condition of things. He had long been of opinion that these customs stations should be abolished. It was one of the first things that struck him when he arrived here. He found, when he arrived here, that he was not known as every hon. gentleman now knew, and that he was not known as every hon. gentleman now knew, and that he was not known as every hon. gentleman now knew.

The Governor said no objection more than he did to the present condition of things. He had long been of opinion that these customs stations should be abolished. It was one of the first things that struck him when he arrived here. He found, when he arrived here, that he was not known as every hon. gentleman now knew, and that he was not known as every hon. gentleman now knew, and that he was not known as every hon. gentleman now knew.

The Governor said no objection more than he did to the present condition of things. He had long been of opinion that these customs stations should be abolished. It was one of the first things that struck him when he arrived here. He found, when he arrived here, that he was not known as every hon. gentleman now knew, and that he was not known as every hon. gentleman now knew, and that he was not known as every hon. gentleman now knew.

The Governor said no objection more than he did to the present condition of things. He had long been of opinion that these customs stations should be abolished. It was one of the first things that struck him when he arrived here. He found, when he arrived here, that he was not known as every hon. gentleman now knew, and that he was not known as every hon. gentleman now knew, and that he was not known as every hon. gentleman now knew.

The Governor said no objection more than he did to the present condition of things. He had long been of opinion that these customs stations should be abolished. It was one of the first things that struck him when he arrived here. He found, when he arrived here, that he was not known as every hon. gentleman now knew, and that he was not known as every hon. gentleman now knew, and that he was not known as every hon. gentleman now knew.

The Governor said no objection more than he did to the present condition of things. He had long been of opinion that these customs stations should be abolished. It was one of the first things that struck him when he arrived here. He found, when he arrived here, that he was not known as every hon. gentleman now knew, and that he was not known as every hon. gentleman now knew, and that he was not known as every hon. gentleman now knew.

The Governor said no objection more than he did to the present condition of things. He had long been of opinion that these customs stations should be abolished. It was one of the first things that struck him when he arrived here. He found, when he arrived here, that he was not known as every hon. gentleman now knew, and that he was not known as every hon. gentleman now knew, and that he was not known as every hon. gentleman now knew.

not be touched by any cruiser but should pay whatever dues were leviable at the coast port which she entered. The object was to secure for the Chinese Government the revenue to which they were entitled from opium in native bottoms. Were this done then they might hope to get rid of the stations. As the matter had been thus publicly mentioned in Council, and that he might remark for the first time, he had thought it right to indicate thus generally the position he took on the matter. As to details, as to how the exportation of opium in native junks was to be ascertained, by what means the rates could be recovered, these were matters which we would have to consider; he would be glad if hon. members would consider these questions; he would be glad that the hon. members should express their views fully on the subject. "Until some such provision was made they could not," he feared, hope for the withdrawal of the cruisers or the abolition of the customs stations. This was a question which he hoped his hon. friends would take up. It was a question about which there should be no hole-and-corner work, but which very properly should form the subject of discussion at the Legislative Council of the Colony.

Mr Ryrie, with regard to the meeting between the Chamber of Commerce and Sir Thomas Wade being a closed one, stated that that was by request of Sir Thomas Wade himself.

Mr Kewick, with regard to the manner in which the interview with Sir Thomas Wade had been conducted, did not think this was the place for any particular statement beyond a few words to say that it was as was reported; that the reports were not present at that meeting and that what took place was not published. It was not at the request of the Chamber of Commerce that the Press was not present; but it was pointed out to them that it would be well that what transpired were not made public for a time, as were the proceedings to go by means of the Press to the Coast of China, and might be made of it to the prejudice of the Colony. Coming to the other remarks of His Excellency he thought the Chinese should collect duty on opium in the same way as they collected duty on other articles imported into China. There need not be difference in the mode of collecting the duty on that import and their mode of collecting duty on all other imports. He did not know any reason why this Colony should render facilities to China for the collection of her duty on opium for anything else greater than were ordinarily rendered to friendly neighbouring powers under ordinary treaties. The position of salt he had not carefully considered, but he thought so long as salt was within the waters of this Colony it should be as free and clear from interference as any other article of merchandise. The treaty with China did not interfere with Hongkong. Hongkong might suffer somewhat from not being included in the treaty, but as this was an integral part of the British Empire he could not see what call there was for the Government of this Colony to recover for China or to aid her in recovering her revenue on opium, which only became leviable on its entering her own Empire.

The Governor asked what had been the effect of concealing from the public and from the junk owners what had been done in the month of April last. Let him recall to their minds that this was a public question, it had been before the public for a long time. On the 28th February, 1877, his predecessor, Sir Arthur Kennedy, at a farewell banquet in the City Hall, gave some public utterances on this question. He (the speaker) had been referred to these utterances and reminded of them time after time by certain organs in the Press. "And now I come to the Opium question," his predecessor, Sir Arthur Kennedy said: "You are right, gentlemen, to fight for your interests. I cannot retract what I have written on this subject because it is there on record, but you are right to stand up for your interests and in fighting on carrying your point." Then there was loud applause. On that same day, the 28th, the despatch was signed which contained the basis prepared by the Government of Sir Arthur Kennedy for the Settlement of the Blockade question. One copy was sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and another was sent to Sir Brooke Robertson by whom it was laid before the Viceroy, along with the personal opinion of Sir Arthur Kennedy. He was prepared to give up all smugglers to be dealt with by Chinese Law on a *prima facie* case being made out here before a Magistrate. This was a settlement, he said, that would satisfy the public. Would the junk owners have been satisfied? At all events, when his hon. friend on the left (Mr Kewick), and the Hon. Mr. Lowcock and Mr. Gardiner Austin heard his predecessor speak this, they must have been aware of that basis. But who else? Not one of those who were at the City Hall had the faintest conception of what was to be done; that the cruisers were to come accredited really to an officer of this Government and that these Blockade Stations were to be established to levy duty on this traffic. The Chefoo Convention was then to be brought into play, and that would give the whole affair the effect of a treaty between the Queen and the Emperor of China. So far had things gone when he was appointed to the Governorship of Hongkong. When the Nam-pak hong merchants came to him about this matter they knew nothing about this basis of settlement. The Acting Attorney General was to be connected with the carrying out of this scheme of Sir Arthur Kennedy. He was to represent this Colony in the Commission. But he (the speaker) could not consent to take the final step and he had told them what happened. His hon. friend on the left (Mr Kewick), and the Honourable Mr. J. Gardiner Austin were a committee, appointed by Sir Arthur Kennedy to consider this matter; that was the only fact of which he had official cognisance; he did not know whether they consented to this basis transmitted or not. But this memorandum was received at the Colonial Secretary's Office on the 28th of February, it was registered as coming from them, it was signed then, and furthermore the Council at Canton and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies were informed that the basis of settlement in question had the approval of the Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong. There were now the Customs Stations as the result of all this; the question was how were they to be got rid of. The hon. member on his left (Mr Kewick) had said that they should deal with opium as they dealt with all other goods. He would remind the hon. member that by our own ordinances opium and salt were dealt with as exceptional sub-

jects; everything else was free. No one could deal in prepared opium in this Colony; it was a monopoly, and if he chose to issue a proclamation the whole privilege of dealing in salt could be vested in any man to whom he chose to sell it. With regard to the trade to Tientsin some eighteen months ago the Executive Council passed a unanimous resolution, which he had transcribed, not to be forwarded to the Secretary of State but because he desired to see Sir Thomas Wade on the subject before he made any further representation home on the matter. That resolution asked him to prohibit all export of salt. Sir Thomas Wade had informed the Chamber of Commerce, and Lord Carnarvon had informed the Committee that the Chinese Government had the power to maintain these stations and cruisers to prevent the smuggling of salt. The Secretary of State had told them that all this was right and fair according to International Law and that they could not object to the cruisers or the customs stations. Then how were we to get rid of them? There must be a *quid pro quo*. It had occurred to him he might say to them, "Now, if you will take away these customs stations, if you will agree to remove your cruisers, if you will agree also not to lay any tax on the trade of this Colony upon no goods whatever save salt and opium until it reaches the various parts of the coast, the ports and the villages, then the question may be considered with respect to salt and opium." Then, if the Chinese agreed to that and goods were sent to some little village on the coast, he did not need to tell them there would be all likelihood of no preventive officer there; and they might say, "We are giving up our revenue and you must ensure us the very strictest supervision of salt and opium to compensate us for what we are losing on the general trade." When a predecessor of his had experience and ability as the Governor to whom he had referred, one enjoying so much the confidence of the commercial community, at the end of five years' service here, and that long study of the question, in a communication to Her Majesty and to the Chinese Government had given the views he had, made the promises and proposals there contained, they could well understand how difficult he (Mr Kewick) would find it to get rid of these stations, which Sir Thomas Wade, too, said were lawful. The question for the hon. members of Council to consider and the question for public discussion was, how, either by permits or by any other means, were the Chinese Government to get their 30 Taels per chest on opium to which they were entitled by the Treaty. The salt question would be more or less settled by the resolution of the Legislative Council, and when the time came it would rest with them to put it in force. If we could ensure for the Chinese Government their legitimate revenue from native opium junks, there might be a way to provide for the removal of the cruisers and the abolition of the stations. And moreover he believed, and he had said authority for saying this, the junk trade would increase fourfold. The Council and the community should do whatever was in their power to get these drawbacks to general trade removed, and the question was how were they to be got rid of.

Mr Kewick explained it was a complete mistake to say that he ever needed to the basis of settlement which His Excellency had referred to, and it had never to his knowledge been accepted or approved by the Chamber of Commerce. His memory did not fail him on either point.

His Excellency believed it stood this way, that being accepted by the hon. member—and Mr Lowcock—it was presumed or taken to have the sanction of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr Kewick: There is some mistake. I never in any way assented to such a basis, and I can say also for Mr Lowcock that he never did. The hon. gentleman went on to point out with regard to the matters on which the Governor had undertaken to correct him, that—His Excellency had claimed that opium was an exceptional article of trade—in this His Excellency was wrong. Billed opium a monopoly in which had been created was not opium of commerce; that was raw opium, which was in precisely the same position as any other article of commerce.

Mr Ryrie agreed with his hon. friend on the other side (Mr Kewick) as to the Chamber of Commerce never having been committed to this basis of settlement which had been spoken of. Some such terms were spoken of, he said in explanation, but only as a temporary measure; the view of the Chamber decidedly was that they were to assent to nothing as a satisfactory settlement short of the abolition of the Stations and the withdrawal of the Cruisers, and that they were not to relinquish their efforts until that was accomplished. What most people looked for was the Commission, and if anything else was spoken of as a mere temporary relief it had attracted little attention. With reference to what His Excellency had said about the Chinese getting a *quid pro quo*, the doubt in his mind was, would the guarantee of the Chinese officials in this neighbourhood be worth anything? He believed it would be utterly worthless, and that they were levying as much as they liked in another way. If any person had the power to give us a guarantee it might be different, but Sir Thomas Wade had been trying for years to get back exactions levied on trade and had been unsuccessful until now. How could he give us any such guarantee if he was powerless in such a thing as this? With regard to the salt trade, he, like his hon. friend opposite, Mr Kewick, had not studied the question; but it seemed to him that to interfere with the salt trade—large quantities were imported from Saigon, Siam, and other places—would be an interference with the foreign commerce of the place. It was never intended when this Colony was started, never intended for a moment, that the imports should be entirely confined to the requirements of the Colony; the idea was that Hongkong was to be an entrepot.

The Governor: Hear hear.

Mr Ryrie, continuing, said that with regard to the rights of these vessels that surround our harbour, it had been stated by those in high authority that they are within their rights. He did not think this was so. No one could deny that their influence was hostile to the interests of this Colony and why, he asked, should Hongkong legislate for such people. Lord Carnarvon had laid it down that "no country is bound to help the revenue of another," why then should we do this? As we got nothing from these gentlemen, on the contrary, they gave more aggressiveness in their acts of late—Hongkong was not called upon to give them any assistance.

The Governor, with reference to the remarks of the hon. gentleman concerning the increasing aggressiveness of the cruisers, must say he could not agree with him. Before he arrived here there were constant complaints of junks having been seized by revenue cruisers in the waters of the Colony; of late years, the last eighteen months especially, there had been very few complaints. He received a letter from the Chamber of Commerce calling upon him to represent the case to the Secretary of State, and stating that during 1878 and 1879 a certain number of grievances were complained of. The Chamber sent him this letter with extracts from the *Daily Press*, giving four cases in 1878 and three in 1879. One gentleman was the hero of three or four of these cases. He was described as a European travelling in a steam launch, and it was said was intercepted and overhauled. He did not mention his name in the paragraph which he had chosen to write for the paper, and he had made no complaint to him (the Governor). The impression on his mind was that these cases to which his attention was directed by the Chamber were all—he did not consider the cases of this man of which he had said no proper cognisance—cases in which the Chinese revenue cruisers were acting within their rights, except one only. In that case, which was known as the Aberdeen salt junk seizure, the master had violated the law. The people belonging to the cruiser denied the seizure, but on looking at the evidence he thought the junk-master had probably told the truth; and that he was seized within our medium line. He forfeited the junk. Through the Consul, he asked the Viceroy to return the junk and cargo, which was done. Then the Magistrates found that the master had taken out a false clearance paper; he had sailed for Tamsui and then with salt on board, taking a roundabout direction, had gone off to where he was seized. The junk and cargo which he got from the Viceroy were forfeited. Now, it was stated to him by those engaged in it that the junk trade was very seriously impeded and harassed by these stations. The question is, are they to be removed? He found that the owners of the junks were perfectly willing to come to terms. They said, "If you remove these stations then we will admit it is only fair that the opium revenue should be given to the Chinese in some way or other." He said that they ought to collect the revenue for the Chinese, he only threw out the question for the consideration of the Council.

Had any hon. gentleman any project to suggest? He had heard none. They knew what Sir Arthur Kennedy suggested. Now three years had expired, the despatch covering the basis of settlement was signed the day before Sir Arthur Kennedy left the Colony. What had the Council now to suggest to him as Governor? The facts as to this basis of settlement ought to be told to the public. He knew nothing of it. Everything was done about it before he came to the colony. He would ask the hon. gentleman (Mr Kewick) to say, first, was there a meeting of that sub-committee to begin with? Was he present when Sir Arthur Kennedy appointed the sub-committee of three to draw up the basis of settlement? Did he attend the meeting? Was there a basis drawn up and considered? Furthermore, when Sir Arthur Kennedy made the statement that he had recorded his views on the subject, surely the hon. gentleman must have known what that record was; it should have been seen.

Mr Kewick asked whether there were not in the archives of the colony papers which would put this matter beyond doubt. He presumed it was usual to keep records of such meetings. His memory was quite clear on the point that he never signed or approved of these rules, and he did not recollect any meeting of a formal character to consider them.

The Governor asked, "Was there any meeting?"

Mr Kewick was not sure there ever was a meeting; but if there was a meeting or any understanding came to, he had no doubt the archives contained records of it. The Colonial Secretary's office would contain them. It would be better put to trust to defective memory in the matter, but to take the records of the office.

The Governor said the Attorney General had been able to inform him before he was the members of the committee nominated by Sir Arthur Kennedy to draw up the settlement. Perhaps he would do so now.

The Acting Attorney General said his recollection of it amounted to this. As His Excellency had said, he was nominated, or he was given to understand he was to be appointed, commissioner under the Chefoo Convention. Sir Brooke Robertson was actually nominated. The despatch from Sir Thomas Wade nominating Sir Brooke Robertson as Commissioner and the basis of Settlement by Sir Brooke Robertson were sent to him. That basis of settlement made this very important proposition—that we should have a custom-house on the Kowloon Peninsula just outside British territory, and that in addition there should be retained the stations at Cap Sing Moon, Quesang Chow and Potow Moon. He was requested by His Excellency in conjunction with the unofficial members to attend a meeting of the Executive Council and discuss this question. He then put it very emphatically that the basis of settlement proposed by Sir Brooke Robertson, which he looked on as an outcome of consultation with Sir Thomas Wade, did not afford that relief to the Colony which the community desired and which the Chefoo Convention was intended to give. Not only were they to have the stations, but the custom-houses as well. At these stations there were to be European officers to supervise the taxes levied. As he understood the matter, it was left to Mr Austin and the hon. unofficial members to draw up another basis; he believed Mr Kewick and Mr Lowcock were the unofficial members.

At the next meeting he was not present, being engaged, as well as Mr Phillipps, in a long case in the Supreme Court, but he understood the arrangement that had been come to was, with the sanction of, or after consultation with, Mr Austin and the unofficial members. He did not know whether there was any record of this or how the thing was done, but that was his understanding of it. As he had been called on, he thought it only right to say distinctly that neither Sir Arthur Kennedy nor any other official of this Colony, so far as he knew, ever thought the Chinese had not a complete right to establish these stations and to search ships of their own nationality on the high seas. As a matter of international law that was never disputed.

But everything possible was done to try to change the system of search, or to have the whole system done away with. It was thought very desirable, then as now, to get rid of the stations altogether, and moral pressure was used. But so far as the accepting or laying down a fixed basis went, it was accepting the inevitable, because it had been claimed as a complete right and accepted. Sir Brooke Robertson had laid it down that the stations should be continued, and that there should also be a custom-house. Sir Thomas Wade was very much in favour of that custom-house scheme at Kowloon, and considered they might perhaps get rid of the stations by that means. He (the Attorney General) knew a good deal about the matter, as he had seen many Chinese personally on the subject, and he was consulted by Sir Arthur Kennedy, and the difficulty then as now was, what are we to do? Supposing we got a custom-house there, what guarantee have we that the junks, having paid all the taxes at the custom-house, would not be examined by cruisers? Have we any guarantee that the cruisers will be got rid of or that further taxes will not be exacted, as his right hon. friend on the right (Mr Ryrie) had said. These were the difficulties that presented themselves to his mind. It was a very difficult problem and had had a great deal of consideration without any solution having been arrived at. We wanted a tariff that was essential; and we also wanted means of obtaining the return of exactions beyond the tariff rates illegally levied. As to the matter His Excellency had asked about, he hoped he had expressed himself with sufficient clearness.

Mr Kewick wished to say that he was quite clear on this point; he never signed any paper resembling the basis of settlement referred to, and, further, it was known that he took an active part as a member of the Chamber of Commerce in the case, he should not, perhaps, say disowning, but in stating that such a basis of settlement could not be viewed as satisfactory to the colony.

Mr Russell stated that he simply read it to refresh the memory of the Court; it was so long ago. Mr Justice Francis went off to the North, and there had been other business before the Court which had fully occupied everybody. He had mentioned the case to his Lordship the Chief Justice the other day in Chambers, and his Lordship had said it must come before the Full Court.

The Chief Justice: When was that? Let me have an affidavit of that. Let that be proved by affidavit of your Solicitor. I never heard of it.

Mr Russell: When we (Mr Hayland and myself) were engaged with your Lordship in Chambers the other day, I mentioned how the matter stood, and your Lordship told me I must come to the Full Court.

The Chief Justice: My memory does not satisfy me that ever a word was said to me about it. I have your memory for it.

Mr Russell: I would not come here and state what was not absolutely correct.

The Chief Justice: Oh, of course you would not.

Mr Russell: I think when Counsel informs the Court on a small question, with a view to refreshing Your Lordship's memory, his statement should be accepted.

The Chief Justice: Then, if your purpose was, as Mr Sharp said, to get judgment so that the cases reserved at the Magistracy could be dealt with; I presume that object has been served. Has the judgment been acted on?

Mr Russell: It has, I understand, been acted on and taken as a judgment though informally given.

The Chief Justice: Informally? It is as formal as possible. As regular as any judgment.

Mr Russell: No entry was made in the Registrar's books. [On search by order of the Chief Justice this was found to be so.]

The Chief Justice: And now I have decided. The judgment is that the stations should be continued, and that there should also be a custom-house. Sir Thomas Wade was very much in favour of that custom-house scheme at Kowloon, and considered they might perhaps get rid of the stations by that means. He (the Attorney General) knew a good deal about the matter, as he had seen many Chinese personally on the subject, and he was consulted by Sir Arthur Kennedy, and the difficulty then as now was, what are we to do? Supposing we got a custom-house there, what guarantee have we that the junks, having paid all the taxes at the custom-house, would not be examined by cruisers? Have we any guarantee that the cruisers will be got rid of or that further taxes will not be exacted, as his right hon. friend on the right (Mr Ryrie) had said. These were the difficulties that presented themselves to his mind. It was a very difficult problem and had had a great deal of consideration without any solution having been arrived at. We wanted a tariff that was essential; and we also wanted means of obtaining the return of exactions beyond the tariff rates illegally levied. As to the matter His Excellency had asked about, he hoped he had expressed himself with sufficient clearness.

Mr Kewick wished to say that he was quite clear on this point; he never signed any paper resembling the basis of settlement referred to, and, further, it was known that he took an active part as a member of the Chamber of Commerce in the case, he should not, perhaps, say disowning, but in stating that such a basis of settlement could not be viewed as satisfactory to the colony.

Mr Russell stated that he simply read it to refresh the memory of the Court; it was so long ago. Mr Justice Francis went off to the North, and there had been other business before the Court which had fully occupied everybody. He had mentioned the case to his Lordship the Chief Justice the other day in Chambers, and his Lordship had said it must come before the Full Court.

The Chief Justice: My memory does not satisfy me that ever a word was said to me about it. I have your memory for it.

Mr Russell: I would not come here and state what was not absolutely correct.

The Chief Justice: Oh, of course you would not.

Mr Russell: I think when Counsel informs the Court on a small question, with a view to refreshing Your Lordship's memory, his statement should be accepted.

The Chief Justice: Then, if your purpose was, as Mr Sharp said, to get judgment so that the cases reserved at the Magistracy could be dealt with; I presume that object has been served. Has the judgment been acted on?

Mr Russell: It has, I understand, been acted on and taken as a judgment though informally given.

The Chief Justice: Informally? It is as formal as possible. As regular as any judgment.

SUPREME COURT.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.
(Before the Full Court.)
Tuesday, Dec. 31.

THE OPIUM DROSS CASE AGAIN.

In the case of In Aiz, appellant, and the Opium Farmers, respondent, an motion for judgment was brought forward by the Acting Attorney General for the respondent. The case was heard in appeal July 11, Mr Russell explained, and for some considerable time their Lordships gave no decision. On the 6th August, during vacation, his Lordship happened to visit the Court when Mr Justice Francis was hearing a case in Summary Jurisdiction, and Mr Sharp asked (he read from the *China Mail* of that date) "both their Lordships being present, whether they could state what decision would be given in the opium case. He asked because some other case or cases were now being held over, he understood, at the Magistracy till the appeal was decided." The Chief Justice then said that the Court had come to the most decided conviction that the dross, opium dross, was opium within the meaning of the Ordinance. (Judgment then delivered, and conversation as reported read in full.)

The Chief Justice: This is the first time I have heard a newspaper report read in that way in any Court. We shall doubt come to a new practice by and bye.

Mr Russell stated that he simply read it to refresh the memory of the Court; it was so long ago. Mr Justice Francis went off to the North, and there had been other business before the Court which had fully occupied everybody. He had mentioned the case to his Lordship the Chief Justice the other day in Chambers, and his Lordship had said it must come before the Full Court.

The Chief Justice: When was that? Let me have an affidavit of that. Let that be proved by affidavit of your Solicitor. I never heard of it.

Mr Russell: When we (Mr Hayland and myself) were engaged with your Lordship in Chambers the other day, I mentioned how the matter stood, and your Lordship told me I must come to the Full Court.

The Chief Justice: My memory does not satisfy me that ever a word was said to me about it. I have your memory for it.

Mr Russell: I would not come here and state what was not absolutely correct.

The Chief Justice: This is the first time I have heard a newspaper report read in that way in any Court. We shall doubt come to a new practice by and bye.

Mr Russell stated that he simply read it to refresh the memory of the Court; it was so long ago. Mr Justice Francis went off to the North, and there had been other business before the Court which had fully occupied everybody. He had mentioned the case to his Lordship the Chief Justice the other day in Chambers, and his Lordship had said it must come before the Full Court.

The Chief Justice: My memory does not satisfy me that ever a word was said to me about it. I have your memory for it.

Mr Russell: I would not come here and state what was not absolutely correct.

The Chief Justice: Oh, of course you would not.

Mr Russell: I think when Counsel informs the Court on a small question, with a view to refreshing Your Lordship's memory, his statement should be accepted.

The Chief Justice: Then, if your purpose was, as Mr Sharp said, to get judgment so that the cases reserved at the Magistracy could be dealt with; I presume that object has been served. Has the judgment been acted on?

Mr Russell: It has, I understand, been acted on and taken as a judgment though informally given.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket.)
Tuesday, Dec. 31.

LARGENY OF OPIUM.
Wong Ah-an, 32, an opium boiler, was charged with largeny of a quantity of opium valued at \$2.

Sergeant Toomey proved the offence. He met the defendant yesterday afternoon in Queen's Road West at a notice that his sleeves were very bulky. On being searched it was found that prisoner had concealed on his person opium to the value of \$22. He was employed by the Opium Farmer.

The Sergeant's evidence was fully corroborated by the testimony of the Opium Farmer's accountant and manager.

Sentence, six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ASSAULTING AND OBSTRUCTING THE POLICE IN THE EXECUTION OF THEIR DUTY.
Su Sam Kau, 25, a Chinese, and Ip Ah-tai, 45, a doctor, were charged with the above offence.

It appeared from the evidence of P. O. John Butta that he went to the village of Lo-kwa-wan to execute a search warrant for opium that was to have been stolen from a boat on the 19th inst. After a mass of evidence of a varied character had been adduced, His Worship sentenced the first prisoner to six months in goal with hard labour, and to be publicly exposed in the stocks for six hours opposite the school in the village of To-kwa-wan; second prisoner to be discharged.

STEALING OPIUM.
In connection with the preceding case 3 fishermen and a doctor of the village of Lo-kwa-wan were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of 7 balls of opium, 30 ounces of silver, and several pieces of clothing of the total value of \$143.

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH
 HAVE just received a Fine Assortment of ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD WORKS, specially suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
 Moore's "LALLA ROOKH," Tenniel's Illustrations, ... \$3.50
 PICTURES FROM BIBLE LANDS; SWISS PICTURES, ITALIAN PICTURES, &c., each 3.00
 CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, 10 vols., new edition, ... 80.00
 THE GLOBE ENCYCLOPEDIA, 6 vols., ... 25.00
 The Handy Vol, SCOTT, in case, The Handy Vol, TENNYSON, in case, ... 7.50
 CHAMBERS'S BOOK OF DAYS, 2 vols., 2 cal., ... 11.00
 ARCHDEACON GREY'S CHINA, 2 vols., 140 Illustrations, ... 10.00
 WEBSTER'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY, full calf, ... 12.00
 CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPEDIA of ENGLISH LITERATURE, 2 vols., ... 8.00
 HINGSTON'S "A USTRALIAN ABROAD," Illustrated, ... 8.50
 SPORT IN MANY LANDS, by "OLD SHEKARRY," ... 8.50
 MISS MIFORD'S CHILDREN OF THE VILLAGE, Beautifully Illustrated, ... 8.50
 THE NEW CHILD'S PLAY, Beautifully Illustrated, ... 2.00
 MISS GREENAWAY'S "UNDER THE WINDOW," &c., &c., &c.
 MASON & HAMIL'S CABINET ORGANS, ... \$100.00
 MASON & HAMIL'S CABINET ORGANS, ... \$130.00
 MASON & HAMIL'S CABINET ORGANS, ... \$200.00
 Photograph ALBUMS! Scrap ALBUMS Stationery CASES, and a Fine Assortment of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
 Hongkong, Dec. 18, 1879. ja1

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,
 in Quarts and Pints.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
 Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,
 awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION.
 DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX:
 Quarts, ... \$17 per Case of 1 doz.
 Pints, ... \$18 " " of 2 doz.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21fe80

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
 CHINA MAIL Office.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.50.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"
 By E. H. PARKER.
 Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, Crawford & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.
 Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

Volume Eighth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 2.—Vol. VIII.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Comparative Chinese Family Law.
 Fa-Hsien and His English Translators.
 Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.
 Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
 Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
 Hongkong, November 28, 1879

NOW READY.

FRONG-SHUI; OR, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. REBEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.
BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures, By Dr. E. J. REBEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.
 Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.
 Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN REBEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.
 Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS and a HALF per Part.
 To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs W. & A. GILMAN, Shanghai.
 Hongkong, December 29, 1879. ja18

Mails.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON; VIA BOMBAY.
 ALSO,
 BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship PESHAWUR, Captain C. A. WHITE, will leave this on WEDNESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 11 p.m.
 Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.
 For further Particulars, apply to A. MEYER, Superintendent.
 Hongkong, December 18, 1879. ja1

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAYILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
 ALSO,
 PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th January, 1880, at 11 p.m., the Company's S. S. **ANADY,** Commandant DE BOISEMIL BARON, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above place.
 Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
 Shipping Orders will be granted until 10 a.m.
 Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels until 2 p.m. on the 7th January, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
 Contents and value of Packages are required.
 For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
 Agent.
 Hongkong, December 27, 1879. ja8

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. NIIGATA MARU, Captain WALKER, due here on or about the 5th Jan., 1880, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 10th Jan., at Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 p.m. of 9th January.
 No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.
 All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
 To KOBE, Cabin \$60. Storage \$15.
 " YOKOHAMA & Co. Do. \$75. Do. \$20.
 " NAGASAKI, &c. Do. \$75. Do. \$20.
 A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, December 29, 1879. ja10

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

AND PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GAELIC will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, January 14th, 1880, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.
 Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.
 Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 13th January. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
 A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
 For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. R. EMORY, Agent.
 Hongkong, December 29, 1879. ja18

Intimations.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

THE undermentioned Banks will close on THURSDAY, the 1st January, being public holiday.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation,"
GEO. O. SCOTT, Manager.

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,"
H. H. NELSON, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,"
E. G. MOBERLY, Acting Manager.

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,"
E. SCHWEBLIN, Acting Agent.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,"
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the "National Bank of India, Ltd.,"
R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.
 Hongkong, Dec. 26, 1879. ja1

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our Office on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.
 By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, May 5, 1879. ja1

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., AGENTS.
 FOR SALE, Large and Small COAL, Apply at the OFFICES, No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, or to
THOS. G. GLOVER, East Point.
 Hongkong, December 1, 1879. ja1

YEUNG CHUN OHONG.—I was a Steward on board the *Princess Charlotte* nearly 15 years. The Dr. (BENNETT) had shown me to make MILK PUNCH WINE, and I have followed doing the same and used Superior Materials or Stuff which is made by Dr. Bennett, which may be drunk at any time without pernicious effect. Now I wish to be established on shore.—No. 62, WELLINGTON STREET.

QUAN CHEONG.

Hongkong, December 2, 1879. ja2

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th inst. until the 3rd Proximo, both days included.

A. NEWTON, Manager.
 Hongkong, December 4, 1879. ja3

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be let.
MEYER & Co.
 Hongkong, December 4, 1879. ja4

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

W. B. SPRATT & Co. have lately added an EXTENSIVE MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these Docks.
 THE DIMENSIONS of the DOCK are:—460 Feet, on the Blocks, 92 Feet Wide; Ordinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24 Ft.
 Office, 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
 Hongkong, October 4, 1879. 40c80

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
 PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
 IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the *Daily China Mail*, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 60 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in *Daily China Mail*.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has returned and is now ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS.
 No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
 Hongkong, December 8, 1879.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
 AND
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
 46, Queen's Road Central.
 Hongkong, December 20, 1879. ja20

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

MR. J. F. SHUSTER begs to announce that he carries on from this Date the above Establishment, as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The House is now being THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and RE-FURNISHED. Mr. SHUSTER hopes by strict attention to Business, and by supplying the Best of Liquors, to merit a share of Public Patronage. The House has ample ACCOMMODATION for BOARDERS, who will meet with every comfort. The Table will be of the Best and the Charges strictly Moderate. The Proprietor will be at all times ready to supply PRO-NO PARTIES and to provide DINNERS for PARTIES of Six and upwards on very REASONABLE TERMS.

THE BOWLING ALLEYS ARE TO BE RE-LAID.

English and American
BILLIARD TABLES.

TIFFIN AT ONE; DINNER AT SEVEN.

WINE AND SPIRITS
 OF THE BEST QUALITY.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.
 Hongkong, November 5, 1879. ja

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.
 Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

TO LET.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, from 1st February next—"EXCELSIOR,"
 ROBINSON ROAD. On view by appointment.
EDMUND SHARP,
 Supreme Court House.
 Hongkong, December 29, 1879.

TO LET.

FOUR-STORY HOUSES in Holly Road.
 HOUSE in Lyndhurst Terrace.
 Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
 Hongkong, December 27, 1879.

TO LET.

THE BASEMENT of HOUSE, No. 4, Praya East, MARINE LOT No. 65 (formerly known as the "Blue Houses") with possession on 1st January, proximo.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.
 Hongkong, December 1, 1879. ja1

"ROSE VILLAS"—EAST.

SIX ROOMS, upon BONHAM and ROBINSON ROADS. GAS, WATER, FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN, STABLE and TENNIS LAWS.

Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
 No. 6, Queen's Road Central.
 Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GODOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT 10. Possession from 1st December next.

Also, the TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, now in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL. Possession from 1st December.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
 Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in GODOWNS, in REDDAN'S WHARF BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to
G. R. LAMMERT.
 Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.
 Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. C. BRAUN in our Firm, CEASED on the 23rd September a.c.

Mr. C. STIEBEL is authorized to Sign our Firm.

REISS & Co.,
 Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama.
 Hongkong, October 3, 1879. ja3

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
 Hongkong, Sept. 2, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, Dr. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.
 Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., 1, eddar's Wharf, as
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.
G. R. LAMMERT.
 Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON, SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship *Breconshire*, Strathmore, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that the Goods are being landed, at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Warehouse, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 3rd Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, December 27, 1879. ja3

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. PEI HO.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *India*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 1st January, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
 Agent.
 Hongkong, December 26, 1879. ja1

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Ex *Anadyr.*
 S. P. Order, 145 bags Sharp Stone, from Madras.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
 Agent.
 Hongkong, December 18, 1879.

INSURANCES.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2ja80

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY—OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 8ja80

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) ... Tls. 420,000
 PERMANENT RESERVE ... Tls. 230,000
 SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ... Tls. 200,370

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATION, 25th April, 1879, ... Tls. 850,370

Directors.
 F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
 M. W. BOYD, Esq., Wm. MEYERLIN, Esq., C. LUCAS, Esq., S. D. WEBB, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
 Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
 Messrs BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq., Agent,
 8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 1/2 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premium paid by them.